THE

WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

For MONDAY, December 30, 1805.

Observations and Cautions respecting Emigration to America.

NEXT to the staple article of food, Indian corn, we may rank rice. That of the Carolinas is excellent, but its cultivation is dreadfully pernicious, as it is either planted in ridges, between the interstices of which water must be let in, and the cultivator must constantly wade through these little canals, half way up his leg in water, and the rest of his body exposed to the rays of the sun; or in swamps, where he is subject to the same inconveniencies. Negroes alone do this office, and indeed it is the only employment whatever which a white man may not do in any part of the United States. Whether this single article be worth the burthen of so infamous a traffic as the slave-trade will I believe admit of but one answer—No. The other articles, which are chiefly those of export, are tobacco, a very precarious crop, lumber, potash, turpentine, tar, pitch, indigo, and cotton. All these, except rice, are the natural productions of the country, and, as Buffon observes in his Natural History, that "Every country, every degree of temperature, has its particular plants," nature appears to regard all exotics with the jealous eyes of a step-dame. Barley, for instance, does not thrive so well as wheat, oats no better than barley, but rye is good, though not in plentiful crops. Peaches are abundant in the southern states, but they are by no means equal in flavour to those of Europe, and will not pay either for hog-feeding, as they fall to the ground, or for gathering to carry to the market, or to distil them into what is called peach-brandy. Therefore more of those orchards are grubbed up to raise Indian corn, than there are new ones planted. Apples and pears are good; but as for garden-fruits, such as gooseberries, apricots, &c. they seldom come to perfection. Potatoes and turnips are good, but

as they are only in demand for the table, and cattle prefer corn-blades to them, it will not answer to raise them in large quantities.

I have now run through the most considerable articles of the produce of the United States, and the European farmer will easily perceive, that it is almost impossible, even if he can overcome his old habits, and conform to the modes of the country, to grow rich by husbandry. I have never known a single instance of an English farmer who has succeeded, but many who have lost both their labour and money.

After all, your readers may wish to be satisfied, how it has happened, that the population of the United States has always increased, and still continues to increase, in spite of all these disadvantages; I shall endeavour to explain it to them.

There have always existed in human nature, two opposite dispositions—a love of novelty, and an attachment to long-established customs. The latter is the effect of easy circumstances, and of habit, or education, which forms habits. It is chiefly predominant in persons of moderate capacities, and settled and systematic principles. It binds men to a certain set of customs, which they derive as it were from inheritance, and, incased in it, as the silk worm in a prison of its own formation, they are content to be regularly systematic; and, if I may be allowed the expression, mechanically happy. These are satisfied to remain on the spot, where nature first cast them. The former is ingrafted on curiosity, which is inherent to every kind, in a greater or less degree; it becomes the ruling passion of the ardent projector, and is the *ignis fatuus* which constantly allures and bewilders the imagination of the volatile and unsettled, who spend their time, like the Athenians, in inquiring after some "new thing." This disposition makes the mind unstable, by leading it from certain enjoyments into the labyrinth of imaginary happiness; and when it is once launched into the boundless field of speculation, in its rapid search for new frivolities, and flight from one half-finished experiment to another, it leaves behind the sound maxims of reason, and the sober dictates of truth. The latter of these habits forms what is called a roving disposition, and is one great cause of the perpetual influx of foreigners into the United States. Thousands have been allured thither by false statements and delusive hopes; and numbers have fled with the money of their creditors, or to avoid the punishment which the hand of the law was preparing to inflict on their crimes. Amongst these different classes of people, it is natural to imagine, that there must have been many who detested the restraints of civilized society, particularly the dishonest and evil-minded, to whom the unrestrained life of savages appears delightful. Such are, for the most part, the back-woodsmen, who

fell

fell the first trees, and erect miserable hovels, scracely fit to shelter cattle. They are, in reality, no better than the American aborigines, whom they exceed neither in manners or disposition. They are too lazy to cultivate the land, and trust chiefly to hunting for their subsistence. This vanguard is, in a short space of time, succeeded by a second corps, of rather better morals; they purchase, for a trifle, the improvements of the first possessors, who again rush further into the woods, and recommence similar operations. The second party generally cultivate a small portion of land, and build a better kind of shelter, denominated log-houses, from their substance of logs of wood, which they plaister with the stiffest soil they can find. The first difficulties of a settlement being thus overcome, a third corps arrives, and purchases of the second, who pursue the steps of the first party. The last comers are commonly of industrious habits, and become stationary, although it is not unfrequent to find seven or eight different possessors, who, altogether, will not hold the lands more than three or four years. When any one of settled and industrious habits becomes the proprietor, he begins to clear the land in earnest, and when he has enough to subsist himself and his family, he begins to enlarge and improve, or build a more commodious house. These habitations, in their best stile, are either log or framed houses. The former are formed of logs of wood notched and joined at the corners; the interstices are filled with moss, straw, or grass, and plastered with earth. The roof is generally of bark, but sometimes of split boards. The chimney, if there be any, is a pile of stones; if not, a fire is made on the ground, and a hole is left in the roof to emit the smoke. Sometimes another hole is made in the side, to admit light, which, in inclement weather, is closed by a shutter; at other times, there are only two doors opposite to each other, of which, the one to windward is kept shut, and the other left open, to answer the purpose of a window. In every season a constant fire must be kept, as the smoke is necessary to keep off those swarms of musquitoes and other insects with which the woods abound; and the same precautions must also be taken to defend the cattle from them; as, smarting under the venom of those insects, they will disappear in the forests, and grow wild. A smouldering fire of green leaves and brushwood, which will cause a great smoke, is made near to and to the windward of the place where they are to remain during the night.

Such are the asyla of the second or third parties, and nothing can be imagined more dreary. They are, however, more or less decent and capacious according to the taste or moral disposition of the inhabitant; and if he be indolent, he is satisfied, with the first rude essay; if he be industrious, so soon as he has cleared a sufficient quantity of land, he enlarges his hut, or

erects another upon a more convenient spot. If he have money, and a stream on his land capable of working a saw-mill, he gets one built, and converts the trees which he daily fells into planks, and with these he covers the outside of his house; the joints, rafters, and the other parts of the skeleton are of tolerable carpenter's work; and this, when it is covered with shingles, constitutes what they call a framed house. They also add, perhaps, a barn, a stable, and cattle pen. At the very first sight of these habitations, it is easy to judge of the different degrees of prosperity and industry of the proprietors of them. By these progressive steps, the face of the country quickly changes, and cultivated fields succeed to useless forests.

The American, who knows not the enjoyments of the European farmer, and who only reads, or hears repeated, what their newspapers teem with, of the superior blessings which they enjoy over the inhabitants of every other country on the face of the globe, believes that independence and happiness is not to be found elsewhere; he is satisfied with his situation, is habituated to the scourges of the climate, and the drudgery of his labour. The European emigrant, on the contrary, who has witnessed a different order of things, is a prey to chagrin, disappointment, and despair; and, either wanting courage, or the money which he has wasted in unprofitable speculations to carry him back to his native land, he vegetates, where his folly, credulity, or avarice, has placed him, and wears out a restless life. His children, however, if born in the country, or brought there at a tender age, have all the advantage of not knowing that there is another and a better country on this globe, are reconciled to their fate, and seek no farther. One generation suffices to convert the European into the American, with all his habits, customs, and predilections.

These, except by the natural means of generation, are the principal causes of the increase of population and cultivation in the united states, and they will continue to increase, in spite of all these disadvantages: for, if the wandering Arabs, in their love of independence and boundless liberty, are contented with a desert without verdure or water, and plains of arid sand, where no cooling shade invites the parched, panting, and almost suffocated traveller, we need not wonder, that people of a similar disposition are to be found, who can be enamoured with a country which, though very far from being the paradise of the world, is as much superior to the deserts of Arabia as the south of England is to the rugged, dreary, and bleak, northernmost parts of Scotland.

Account

Account of the Siege of Vienna by the Turks, in 1683, *and of the Defeat of the Ottoman Forces by John Sobieski the First, King of Poland.*

(Concluded from Page 1005.)

THE cannon on both sides were the prelude to the important scene of the following day, which was the 12th of September; a day that was to decide whether Vienna under Mahomet IV. should have the fate of Constantinople under Mahomet II. and whether the empire of the west should be reunited to the empire of the east; perhaps also whether Europe should continue a Christian country.

Two hours before break of day, the king, the duke of Lorrain, and several of the generals joined in an act of religion, little practised in our days. They implored the protection of the Son of God, by receiving him in the holy eucharist; while the Turks were invoking the one solitary God of Abraham by repeated cries of Allah! Allah!

This cry was redoubled about sun-rising, when the Christian army descended from the mountain with a slow and even pace, keeping its ranks together, preceded by its cannon, and halting every thirty or forty steps to fire and load again. The front grew wider and deeper, in proportion as the space enlarged. The plain was a vast amphitheatre, where the Turks, in the utmost agitation, beheld the motions of their enemies. It was at this time, that the cham of the Tartars bade the vizir observe the lances adorned with streamers belonging to the Polish horse-guards, and said to him, "The king is at their head;" words which filled him with uneasiness.

The vizir, after having ordered the Tartars to put all their prisoners to the number of thirty thousand to death, (a barbarity worthy of such a commander) instantly made his troops march towards the mountain, and at the same time ordered a general assault to be made upon the place. This last order ought to have been given sooner; for the Christians had now recovered courage, and the Janizaries, provoked at their general, had lost it.

In the mean time, the Christians were coming down, and the Turks ascended to meet them; so that the action soon begun. The first line of the Christian army, consisting wholly of foot, charged with such impetuosity, that it made room for the line of cavalry, which took post in the intervals between the battalions. The king, the princes, and the generals, advancing to the front, fought sometimes with the horse and sometimes with the foot. The two other lines followed close upon the foremost. Konski, whose skill in the military art was equal to his intrepidity

intrepidity in action, had the care of the artillery, which was loaded with cartridge-shot, and fired at a very small distance.

The scene of this first engagement, in the ground between the plain and the mountain, was broken by vineyards, rising grounds, and little valleys. The enemy, having left their cannon at the entrance of the vineyards, suffered much from that of the Christians. The combatants, being dispersed about on this unequal ground, disputed it with great fury 'till towards noon, when the count de Maligni, brother to the queen of Poland, got possession of a rising ground which took the Turks in flank, who, being drove from hill to hill, retired towards the plain, and drew up along the border of their camp.

The Christian army, the left wing in particular, transported at this success, and crying out victory, would needs push their advantages without intermission. Their ardour was unquestionably noble, but the king thought it dangerous. The German cavalry being heavily mounted, would soon have been out of wind in the distance between them and the enemy. A still stronger reason was, that all the different bodies having been engaged, sometimes upon rising grounds, and sometimes in valleys, had inevitably fallen into some confusion, and disturbed the order of battle. Some time therefore was taken to repair the disorder; and the plain became the scene of a triumph which posterity will always have a difficulty to believe. Seventy thousand men marched to attack two hundred thousand. In the Turkish army, the bashaw Diarbekir commanded the right wing, the bashaw of Buda the left, and the vizir was in the center, having with him the aga of the Janizaries, and the general of the Spahis.

The two armies continued motionless for some time; the Christians in silence; the Turks and Tartars redoubling their cries, accompanied with the sound of clarions. In this dreadful moment, a red pavillion was erected in the midst of the infidels, and close to it the great standard of Mahomet, a sacred object to the professors of the Mussulman faith, like the labarum of the Roman emperors, or the oriflamme of the ancient kings of France. But this imposture, which sometimes inspires them with as much courage as truth can give to Christians, did not do its office on this great occasion; for the vizir had deprived it of all its virtues.

As soon as the king had given orders for the charge, the Polish cavalry, sabre in hand, pushed directly forwards to the vizir, whose post was marked out by the standard. The first ranks were instantly forced, and the Poles penetrated even to the numerous squadrons that surrounded the vizir. The Spahis disputed the victory; but all the rest, Walachians, Moldavians, Transylvanians, Tartars, and even Janizaries themselves, shewed no alacrity; a fatal effect of an army's hating and despising its

general. The vizir attempted to recover their good opinion, by shewing courage and kind behaviour; but the time was past. He addressed himself next to the bashaw of Buda, and the other generals, who answered him only with a silence of despair: "And thou," says he, to the Tartar prince, "dost thou too refuse to help me?" The cham saw no safety but in flight. The Spahis were now reduced to their last efforts. The Polish horse had broke and dispersed them. The great standard soon disappeared; the vizir turned his back, and his flight made the consternation general. It was soon communicated from the center to the wings, which were hard pressed by all the divisions of the Christian army at the same time; the left by Jablonowski, the right by the electors, while the duke of Lorrain fell upon the center, and the king animated the whole by his actions and his orders. That immense multitude, which, under a skilful leader, ought to have surrounded its enemy in so extensive a plain, was deprived by terror of all strength and presence of mind. Had night been farther off, it would have been a total defeat; as things were, it was only a precipitate retreat.

The king advanced next towards the Janizaries, who were left to continue the siege; but they had all disappeared, and Vienna was completely delivered. The victorious troops would fain have entered the enemy's camp, allured by the immense riches that the Turks had left; but the temptation was a dangerous one at this juncture. The enemy, favoured by the darkness of the night, might return, and cut in pieces an army, which would be too much employed in pillage to make any defence. An order was therefore issued to continue all night under arms, upon pain of death. The king might probably have made a better use of the time, by pursuing the enemy, as the duke of Lorrain advised him; but great men are subject to faults, because they are only men; and those who have undertaken to justify him, allege, that the Poles, after so long a march, were overwhelmed with fatigue, and that their baggage could not arrive under three days. Others, who have endeavoured to blacken him, pretend that a desire of securing to himself the best part of the spoil, was his principal motive.

About six in the morning, the enemy's camp was opened to the soldiers, whose rapaciousness was at first suspended by a most shocking spectacle, of mothers butchered in several parts of the camp, some of whom had their children still hanging at their breasts. These women were far unlike those prostitutes who follow the Christian armies, and are equally pernicious to the health and morals of the soldiers; they were virtuous wives, whom their husbands chose rather to kill, than expose to the lust of the Christians. The children escaped this slaughter, and five or six hundred of them were preserved, whom the good bishop of Newstadt, to whom Vienna was already much indebted,

debted, took care of, and educated in the religion of the conquerors.

Never did an army get possession of more abundant spoil; for the Turks, who are œconomists in time of peace, display great magnificence in the field. The hero of the day had his share upon the present occasion. He writ to the queen, "That the grand-vizir had made him his heir, and that he had found in his tents the value of several millions of ducats. So that you will have no room (added he) to say of me what the women of Tartary say, when their husbands return empty-handed; you are no men, because you come back without plunder."

Among the many things which fell into the hands of the soldiers, there were two, which attracted the notice of all, but excited the coveteousness of none. One was a large standard, which in the hurry of joy was taken for that of Mahomet. But this was certainly a mistake; for the singular precautions that the Turks use, has always prevented this calamity. The standard is inclosed in an ark of gold, with the alcoran, and the robe of the prophet. This ark is carried by a camel which goes before the sultan or the vizir; and, when the standard is displayed in battle, an officer of the race of Mahomet, called the naskbuleschret, is appointed to watch the event of the combat; and, when the victory inclines ever so little to the side of the enemy, he makes off with all expedition with the sacred depositum. The vizir, upon the present occasion, accompanied this officer in his flight. But the Christians, who were fond of being mistaken in this fact, have persisted in believing that they possess the famous standard; and the historians, one after another, not excepting the celebrated author of the Annals of the Empire, have adopted this mistake. The other sacred implement that made part of the booty, was a picture of the Virgin found in the vizir's tent, with this inscription in Latin:

Per hanc imaginem victor eris, Johannes.
Per hanc imaginem victor ero Johannes.

The first line, John, by this image thou shalt conquer, comes from the virgin; to which John answers by this image, I John will conquer. It was evidently an intimation of the sign which Constantine saw in the air, when he was marching to give battle to Maxentius.

The image gave occasion to much speculation. Some thought it very remarkable that the vizir should have in his tent a presage of his approaching ruin, which ought rather to have been in John's possession. Others maintained, that no miraculous facts should be admitted, without an application of a test of severe criticism. The image, however, was placed in a magnificent

chapel, built by the queen of Poland; and the pretended standard of Mahomet was sent to the pope as an act of homage to the Lord of Hosts. All the cannon remained to the emperor and the empire also. The Turks lost a great many colours, and it is well known that colours are never surrendered but with great loss of blood; and indeed, if we take only a transitory view of two armies disputing at first against each other, foot to foot, for six hours, a spot of ground full of eminencies and vineyards, and afterwards coming to a general action, this will be sufficient to shew that it could not be done without considerable loss; but this loss will, after all, be thought small, and was so in effect for so great a victory.

The morrow after a victory is also a day of glory. Staremberg came to pay his respects to the deliverer of Vienna, where John thought he might triumph without offending the emperor, and entered the town over the ruins, amidst the acclamations of the people. His horse could scarce get through the multitude that fell prostrate before him, came to kiss his feet, and called him their father, their saviour, the greatest of all princes.

Of BOTS *and* WORMS *in* HORSES.

[From Mr. Wilkes's Encyclopædia Londinensis, Article Farriery, Vol. vii. p. 245—255.]

THE bots have for ages been considered as constituting one of the most injurious internal maladies with which the horse can be afflicted. Naturalists, however, will not admit that these insects are prejudicial to any of the viscera, inasmuch as they are appointed by the unerring wisdom of providence, for the nidus of the *œstrus equi*; and without which, it seems apparent, that this species of insect would soon become extinct. After the egg has been licked in by the horse, it is hatched in the stomach, where the eruca is nourished 'till ripe for its pupa state, and then it attaches itself by a kind of holder or hook to the villous coat. When it has undergone this part of its metamorphosis, it drops spontaneously from its hold, and is then cast out with the fæces, to become a fly. This is the grub which crows so anxiously search for in the dung of horses. Those which escape from being devoured soon cast off their slough, rise upon wing, copulate, and deposit their eggs, like the parent, on those parts where instinct directs that they should be taken into the stomach of the horse. Hence it is manifest that all horses in their wild state, as well as in the domesticated, when turned out to grass, must have been, and will be, for ever subject, in the summer months, to the attacks of this fly, for the purpose of propagating its species: that therefore, through the winter,

the horse will be afflicted with the bots; but which, in the spring, by an ordination of nature, are completely voided, in order to assume their perfect insect state. A cluster of these grubs was taken by Lafosse from the stomach of a horse that was killed in battle; but the stomach did not appear the least abraded or injured by them; notwithstanding veterinary writers very gravely assure us, "That they have seen cases where the horse has been totally destroyed by these worms, which had entirely ulcerated the interior of the stomach, and had then eaten their way through!" This, at best, appears to have been a very great mistake; and therefore, for the cure of bots, nature's own timely operation appears the safest remedy; for there is no doubt but the strong corroding medicines administered by ignorant farriers as a specific for bots, have brought on many of those intestinal inflammations above described, with all their fatal and irremediable consequences.

The worms which really afflict the horse, are not, strictly speaking, insects; but have sexual intercourse as worms, and live and die in the body which nature has subjected to them. These are now known to be the following:—

1. The *strongylus equinus*, found in the stomach.
2. The *tænia magna*; and
3. The *tænia equina*; found chiefly at the upper end of the intestinal canal.
4. The *trichocephalus equi*; found in the cœcum.
5. The *ascaris equi*; found in the rectum.
6. The *fasciola equi*, commonly called fluke or flounder; found in the liver.
7. The *filaria equi*, which, though unknown in Europe, is found in the cellular membrane of horses in both the Indies, and is a kind of *dracunculus*, described in p. 51 of our sixth volume.

Now all these worms which afflict the horse, the strongylus and bot only excepted, being found in the correspondent viscera of man, we are led by reason and analogy to conclude, that no further injury, comparatively speaking, can be derived from them to the horse, more than to the human subject; and that the medicines found to be efficacious for the latter, will, by a larger dose, prove equally efficacious for the former. If this reasoning be admitted, it will at once open to the veterinary practitioner a comprehensive view of the effects arising from intestinal worms, and direct his mind to the choice of such anthelmintics as, from a rational prognosis, shall appear best calculated to reach the seat of the malady.

If these worms are allowed to be indigenous in the viscera, which is extremely probable, seeing that they are found in all animals that have been carefully dissected, not even excepting birds, fishes, and reptiles,—we ought not, in that case ever to suppose them.

them the primary cause of any disease. But whenever an infected or disordered state of those organs take place, near which these worms exist, it is then reasonable to conceive that they will fall upon the infected part, as worms do on putrid flesh; and if not timely prevented, will hurry on the destruction of the part, and the patient likewise. In this view their depredations must be considered as the consequence, not as the primary cause, of disease. Many naturalists contend, that the destination of these worms, by the all-wise Creator, is for the most benevolent of purposes, that of sustaining health to the body, by absorbing or sucking up the acrimonious particles of the food, through all the stages in which fermentation takes place in the alimentary canal; seeing that a different genus of worms is adapted to each distinct portion of the intestines. On the other hand it has been suggested, that the germ of every intestinal worm, like the bot, is taken into the stomach with the food, or by some other insensible means; whence it is said that the *fasciola hepatica*, or fluke in sheep, is taken into the stomach in its egg state, whenever the flock is suffered to feed in wet and rank pastures, or on the rotten sides of brooks, where this worm, or its egg, is said to be thrown up by the fresh-water fish. This hypothesis seems principally founded upon the following observation: that the viscera contained within the middle cavity, or chest, namely, the heart and lungs, to which there is no access but through the trachea or wind-pipe, was never known, in the living subject, to be afflicted with worms: whereas the stomach and intestines, into which the food passes through the œsophagus, are the only interior parts subjected to their ravages—the liver being included in the lower cavity or belly.

There is little reason to suppose that worms are ever destructive of the horse; but those likely to become most prejudicial are the strongylus, and the tænia. Whenever the stomach and intestines are in such a state as to have the functions of nutrition impeded by worms, the horse, as in the human subject, will appear thin, lean, and miserable, in spite of all the food that can be given. Amongst the great variety of anthilmintic remedies proposed by different medical writers, none seem more to be depended upon than those which purge briskly, in conjunction with such as strengthen the chylopoetic organs. As all these worms have the faculty of attaching themselves very strongly to the internal coats of the viscera, it is almost impossible to detach them but by the quickened motion given to the fæces, or by such powerful drugs as may cause them to languish and die in the intestines. It does not therefore appear that one anthelmintic can be much preferable to another, let the kind of worms be what they will, unless upon the principle of giving a powerful stimulus to the stomach and intestines, or by

destroying the worms in the lodgments they have taken. Among the most approved of these specifics from vegetables are reckoned the powdered roots of fern, ginger, savin, Indian pink, dolichos pruriens, aloes, wormwood, &c. Among the minerals, sulphur, vitriolated quicksilver, calomel, corbonat of soda, emetic tartar, and æthiop's mineral.

The following ball, will, on most occasions, be found to answer this intention: succotrine aloes six drachms, calomel one drachm, corbonat of soda one drachm, oil of wormwood twenty drops, powdered ginger two drachms, with syrup to form the ball for one dose. This may be given every ten or twelve days, 'till the offending cause is removed.

MEMOIRS *of the* LIFE *of* LORD NELSON.

(Continued from Page 1008.)

IN April, 1797, Sir Horatio hoisted his flag as rear-admiral of the blue, and was detached to bring down the garrison of Porto Ferrajo. On the 27th of May he shifted his flag to the Theseus, and was appointed to command the inner squadron at the blockade of Cadiz. During this arduous service, his personal courage shone with full lustre. In the attack on the Spanish gun-boats, on the 3d of July, 1797, he was boarded in his barge, which contained only ten men and the coxswain, accompanied by Captain Freemantle. Don Miguel Tyreson, who commanded the Spanish gun-boats, in a barge rowed by twenty-six oars and thirty men, made a most desperate effort to overpower Sir Horatio and his brave companions. The contest was long doubtful; they fought hand to hand with their swords, eighteen of the Spaniards being killed, the commandant and all the rest being wounded: the rear-admiral succeeded in carrying this superior force. Sir John Jervis in his letter to the admiralty on this subject, says—"Rear-Admiral Nelson's actions speak for themselves; any praise of mine would fall very short of his merit."

The next exploit in which we find him engaged was an attempt to obtain possession of Teneriffe. Earl St. Vincent having received intelligence, while stationed off Cadiz, that this island was utterly destitute of the means of defence, and that a considerable quantity of treasure had been landed there, determined to detach a squadron against it, commanded by an enterprising officer. Rear-Admiral Nelson being accordingly selected for this purpose, was invested with the command of the following ships:

1. Theseus,

1. Theseus, 74 guns, Rear-Admiral Nelson, Captain R. W. Miller.
2. Culloden, 74 guns, Captain Trowbridge.
3. Zealous, 74 guns, Captain Samuel Hood.
4. Leander, 50 guns, Captain Thompson.
5. Emerald, 44 guns, Captain Waller.
6. Seahorse, 32 guns, Captain Freemantle.
7. Terpsichore, 36 guns, Captain Bowen.
8. Fox cutter, 14 guns, Captain Gibson.
9. Bomb-ketch.

This armament arrived before Santa Cruz on the 22d of July, 1797, and as it was intended to take the place by surprise, the undertaking was deferred until night, but the morning was far advanced, in consequence of unforeseen delays. A body of men, including one thousand marines, was then landed under the direction of Captain (now Admiral Sir Thomas) Trowbridge of the Culloden, assisted by the Captains Hood, Thompson, Freemantle, Bower, Miller, and Waller, all of whom volunteered their services upon this occasion.

The enemy, however, appear to have been far better prepared than had been imagined, for a very sharp fire was kept up from their batteries; one boat was stove, several were damaged, and the Fox cutter lost.

Admiral Nelson, who had gone on shore with the first division, accompanied it nearly to the spot which was destined for the assault; but having lost his right arm by a cannon-shot, he was left behind.—His son-in-law, Lieutenant (now captain) Nisbitt, of the royal navy, on missing his leader, returned, and finding him speechless, placed Sir Horatio on his back, and carried him to a boat, which conveyed him on board the Theseus under a most tremendous fire from the enemy's batteries.

While their commander lay in this deplorable state, the storming party advanced, scaled the walls, and penetrated into the great square of the town, where having formed to the number of about four hundred, they marched towards the citadel, but found it too strong for them to attack with any hopes of success, being unprovided with cannon.

In the mean time Captain Trowbridge was informed by some of his prisoners that a large body of Spaniards, assisted by some French, and supported by five field-pieces, was preparing to give them battle. On this, perceiving the utter impossibility of receiving any further aid from the ships, he dispatched Captain Hood with a message to the Spanish governor, purporting, "That if he would allow him freely, and without molestation, to embark his people, and furnish him with boats for that purpose, in the place of those which had been stove, the squadron before the town should not molest it." On his excellency's replying,

replying, "That they must surrender prisoners of war." the messenger observed, "That if the terms preferred by him were not instantly complied with, Santa-Cruz would be set fire to, and the Spaniards attacked at the point of the bayonet."

On hearing this resolute declaration, Don Juan Antonio Gutturez thought it prudent to comply, and Captain Trowbridge immediately marched with his men, colours flying and drums beating, to the head of the mole, where boats being furnished by the Spaniards, they immediately embarked, their wounded men having been kindly received into the hospital, while those who had escaped unhurt received a plentiful supply of provisions of all kinds.

Sir Horatio immediately returned to England, and it was not until many months after his arm had been amputated, that he was pronounced out of danger.—On his first appearance at court, his majesty received him in the most gracious manner, and was pleased to express regret that his state of health and wounds were likely to deprive the nation of his future services. On this the gallant tar replied, with all that enthusiasm peculiar to his character, "I can never think that a loss which the performance of my duty has occasioned; and so long as I have a foot to stand on, I will combat for my king and country."

As it was proposed at this period to confer a pension of 1000*l.* per annum upon him, on account of his exploits and his losses, it became necessary, according to the custom of the navy, that he should give in a distinct statement of his claims. In consequence of this he drew up the following paper, which stands unrivalled in its kind, either in our own or any other service whatsoever.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The Memorial of Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. and a Rear-Admiral in your Majesty's Fleet.

"That during the present war your memorialist has been in four actions with the fleets of the enemy, viz. on the 13th and 14th of March, 1795; on the 13th of July, 1795; and on the 14th of February, 1797; in three actions with frigates; in six engagements against batteries; in ten actions in boats employed in cutting out of harbours; in destroying vessels, and in taking three towns. Your memorialist has also served on shore with the army four months, and commanded the batteries at the sieges of Bastia and Calvi.

"That during the war he has assisted at the capture of seven sail of the line, six frigates, four corvettes, and eleven privateers of different sizes; and taken and destroyed near fifty sail of merchant-vessels; and your memorialist has actually been

engaged against the enemy upwards of one hundred and twenty times.

"In which service your memorialist has lost his right eye and arm, and been severely wounded and bruised in his body. All of which services and wounds your memorialist most humbly submits to your majesty's most gracious consideration.

"HORATIO NELSON."

October, 1797.

It was the 13th of December, before the surgeon who attended him, pronounced him fit for service; and on the 19th, as the ship intended to carry his flag was not ready, the Vanguard was commissioned for that purpose. On the 1st of April, 1798, Sir Horatio sailed with a convoy from Spithead; but at the back of the isle of Wight, the wind coming to the westward, he was obliged to return to St. Helen's. On the 9th he again sailed with the convoy for Lisbon, and on the 29th joined Earl St. Vincent before Cadiz.

(To be continued).

NATURAL HISTORY *of the* SNAIL.

THE flesh of these animals is of a spongy texture, and the juices which afford them nourishment are viscous. This may be one reason why the motion of snails is so very slow, as we observe it, that kind of juice being of too thick a substance to circulate quickly. "I have been informed," says Mr. Bradley, in his Philosophical Account of the Works of Nature, "that the most intense cold that can be produced, either by nature or art, cannot freeze the juices of snails: but I think all viscous matter is hard to be congealed; for I do not find that birdlime, if it is in any considerable body, will freeze if it be exposed to the coldest air, any more than the berries of the misletoe or viscum, whose season of ripeness is in the coldest time of winter; but other seeds, whose juices are more aqueous, are spoiled by a little frost. The food of all this race (of snails and slugs) is tender leaves and young sprouts of plants, which they devour by means of a tooth-like body, growing in their upper jaw, with which they rather scrape the leaves to pieces than macerate them; for there is no sign of any teeth in their lower jaw.

The better to discover the degree of life in these creatures, the circulation of whose juices seems slow enough to come nearer to a state of stagnation than the motion of juices in other animals, I have endeavoured to find out the situation of the heart, and to compare its motion with the beats of a pendulum. The first subject I met with, which gave me the view

of

of this part, was a small snail just hatched, whose body and shell were so transparent, that I could discover its beats to be distant about three seconds; but as I supposed the juices in this were much more fluid than in the older snails, I had recourse to some of the largest I could find; but their shells not being transparent, I was obliged to take them off as well as I could, without wounding the snails; and then, on their left sides, I plainly discovered the beats of the heart to be about five seconds distant from one another, and three hours afterwards about seven seconds, though some of them were strong enough to begin the renewing of their shell, which they effect by throwing out a great quantity of viscous matter through the pores of that part of the body which had been incased before.

The motion of these creatures is performed by repeated undulations of their fleshy parts, without the help of feet. This undulating motion presses a viscous matter out of their pores, which serves to fasten them to any thing they crawl upon, and helps them in creeping up the sides of walls or trees, and even when they reverse their bodies, and creep upon ceilings, with their shells downwards. But it is observable, that a snail seldom puts itself into motion except when it is in search of food, or is about generating, and then only when the ground is moist, and it has opportunity of supplying its lost juices by fresh food. I have remarked, that when a snail is obliged to pass over a dry dusty place, it loses so much of its viscous juice, that it can hardly recover it again.

An ANECDOTE.

IN Paris, the gallery of the theatres, it is well known, is called "Le Paradis," or Paradise. The duchess of Orleans took a fancy to go to the play one night, with only a *fille de chambre*, and to sit in the Paradis. A young officer who happened to be next the duchess, was very free in his addresses to her, and when the play was over, concluded by offering her a supper, which she seemed to accept. He accompanied her down stairs; but was confounded when he saw her attendants and equipage, and heard her name. Recovering, however, his presence of mind, he handed her royal highness into her carriage, bowed in silence, and was preparing to retire, when she called out, "Where is the supper you promised?" He bowed and replied, "In Paradise we are all equal; but I am not insensible of the profound respect which I owe you, Madam, upon earth." This prompt, neat, and proper reply, obtained for him a place in the duchess's carriage, and at her table.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* STAG BEETLE.

THE cecanus cervus of Linnæus flies abroad in the evenings, but always conceals itself during the day in old elm stumps and roots, on the leaves of which tree it feeds. I have frequently found the heads of these insects, sometimes to the number of ten or twelve together, perfectly alive, but the trunks and abdomens were no where to be found; and occasionally I have found the head and trunk together, the abdomen only being wanting. How these heads and trunks came to be left alive, and the abdomens carried away, I could never satisfactorily discover; but from what I have often observed of the manner of these insects, I can almost suppose it is done in their battles with each other. They are very fierce creatures when provoked, and easily able, by means of their powerful jaws, to bite each other asunder. But, in this case, what can become of the abdomens? I never found these separate, and the insects do not devour each other, at least their mouths do not appear to be formed for such kind of food; and they have been observed in the act of eating vegetable food. If the separation of their bodies was occasioned by any bird that fed on them (and I have seen the spotted fly-catcher, *muscicapa grisola of Linnæus*, catch one of them whilst flying), we can scarcely conceive that the head should generally be the only part left, since the elytra would be rejected with an equal, if not greater ease than this, and they are equally indigestible.

ON CRUELTY.

IT is a ridiculous mistake to suppose that cruelty is naturally inherent in human nature. I will not deny that this vicious propensity is to be found in almost every infant; but this proceeds, as I take it, from unconsciousness, or insensibility, of what produces pain; pain is an abstract idea relatively to others, but becomes personal when considered with regard to ourselves. A child that has never been burnt, will voluntarily thrust its finger into the candle or fire; but when he finds that this action produces the sensation of pain, he will ever after associate these ideas together, and will in consequence carefully avoid repeating the act. But he does not so soon learn to generalise his conceptions, by supposing that what gives pain to him, must likewise give pain to another; for he would immediately afterwards, if permitted, positively subject the fingers of his mother, or his nurse, to the same trial of fire. It requires frequency of precept or reflection, to establish in his mind the truism, that, generally speaking, what gives pain to himself, will, yea must, excite pain in others.

Answer, by T. Gill, Officer of Excise near Wells, to the Enigma, inserted Oct 22.

YOUR enigma so curious, I'll wager a button,
Is POPE's EYE, conceal'd in a fine leg of mutton.

☞ Similar answers have been received from Adrianus; T. Bullock, of Columb; W. Varcoe, of Mevagissey; and W. Bickham, jun. of Ashburton.

Answer, by W. Varcoe, of Mevagissey, to A. Kyne's Charade, inserted October 21.

SURELY a PEACOCK will reveal
What you endeavour'd to conceal.

† We have received the like answer from Palemon, of Mevagissey; Sylvanus, of Awliscombe; W. Bickham, jun. of Ashburton; H. Glasson, of Crowan; and T. Bullock, of St. Columb.

Answer, by P. Gove, of Exeter, to W. Bickham's Charade, inserted October 28.

THE Christian, when his WARFARE's done,
Will calmly view life's setting sun.

†‖† Similar answers have been received from Sylvanus, of Awliscombe; Palemon, of Mevagissey; P. and J. Codd, of Dean Prior; T. Gill, officer of excise near Wells; T. Bullock, of St. Columb; and Adrianus.

A REBUS, *by R. Perring, of Kingsbridge.*

A Passion first at ease set down;
An Egyptian god of great renown;
A Grecian chief for wisdom fam'd;
A water-fowl must next be nam'd;
An obscure bird that flies by night;
The monarch of the sea unite:
The initials join, and you'll explore
A city fam'd on Albion's shore.

A REBUS, *by T. Jarvis, of Malborough.*

MY first you will quickly unfold,
'Tis what joins two pieces together;
My next was a building of old,
Expos'd to tempestuous weather.

My whole to the fisherman's known,
And has oft been the mariner's friend,
When the boisterous tempests have blown,
And no one assistance could lend.

☞ *A letter from Mr. W. H. Nottle, of St. Austell, informs us, that the enigma inserted as his, the 19th of August last, was not really written by him; it appears to have been sent by some shabby person who assumed his name. Mr. Nottle may depend upon it that the utmost care shall be taken to guard against similar impositions in future.*

†*† *The postage of letters must be paid, otherwise no notice will be taken of their contents.*

POETRY.

For the WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

An ADDRESS *to* ENGLAND *on her* NELSON's DEATH.

Written by W. T. FITZGERALD, *Esq.*

——*Breve et irreparabile Tempus*
Omnibus est Vitæ; sed Famam extendere Factis,
Hoc Virtutis Opus!

WHILE England beams one universal blaze,
The faithful tribute of a nation's praise!
For naval deeds achiev'd of high renown,
And honours added to the British crown;
Is there a Briton's breast that does not beat,
At Nelson's triumph, and the foe's defeat?
However poor, he shares the gen'rous flame,
And glows exulting at the hero's name.
Immortal Nelson! Here my throbbing heart,
Swelling with sorrow, acts no borrow'd part—
May I not say, and say it with a tear,
That with his death, the triumph's bought too dear?
But who can murmur? glorious was his doom,
The heart of ev'ry Briton is his tomb!
The nation's fav'rite, and his sov'reign's pride,
He rul'd despotic, lord of ocean's tide!
Each coast, remember'd for some deed of fame,
Was made illustrious by great Nelson's name.
Denmark, Iberia, Egypt's trophied shore,
Heard the dread thunder of his cannon's roar;
While laurels, won from ev'ry hostile fleet,
He laid, in triumph, at his monarch's feet:
And history ever shall record the day,
Bright with his glory! in Trafalgar's bay.
In torrid climes, where nature pants for breath,
Or tainted gales bring pestilence and death;
Where hurricanes are borne, and whirlwinds sweep
The raging billows of the Atlantic deep,
Nelson had sought, but long had sought in vain,
The still retreating fleets of France and Spain:
When found at last, he crush'd them on the flood,
And seal'd the awful conquest with his blood!
Yet as he liv'd, so did the hero fall—
Crouch'd at his feet, he saw the humbled Gaul;
Saw hostile navies into ruins hurl'd,
And England's trident rule the watry world!
Then did he—laurel-crown'd, and wrapp'd in fire,
Upborne's on victory's outspread wings, expire!
Suspended be the shouts that rend the skies—
England's triumphant!—but her Nelson dies.
A grateful nation mourns her hero dead,
And dews with tears the laurels on his head;
Laurels for ever green! for ever new!
Bequeath'd, with Nelson's dying breath, to you.

For

For the WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

Lines on the late Victory over the Combined Fleets of France and Spain.

YE heroes of Britain! like Romans renown'd,
With laurels of conquest your brows shall be crown'd;
To protect our brave sons whom their foes dar'd defy,
See the genius of England descends from the sky.

Deluded poor Gallia! as foolish as vain,
To think over Britons a conquest to gain;
Know that Albion's brave sons never dastardly fly,
For the war song of Britain is "conquer or die."

'Tis old England's brave tars that alone rule the main,
And o'er the proud waves they triumphant shall reign;
For their hearts or their courage no foes can subdue,
To their God, king, and country they'll ever be true.

For 'tis glory and freedom's the boast of the brave,
Nor can powers united such souls dare enslave;
While the fame of our heroes old records can tell,
New achievements of conquests their glory now swell.

Should the Corsican Nero our shores dare invade,
The laurels he boasts of for ever shall fade;
For the genius of Britain gives out this decree,
"By the sons of true freedom he conquer'd shall be."

Like their own native oak, hardy Britons will stand,
Tho' environ'd by nations who threaten their land;
And the trumpet of fame now proclaims what you see,
That the sons of Britannia will ever be free.

A. M. *Newton Abbot.*

END OF THE FORTY-FIFTH VOLUME.

[James Langdon, Printer, Sherborne.]

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FORTY-FIFTH VOLUME

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